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TCDC

Technical cooperation among
developing countries

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Agenda item 2

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION, THE DECISIONS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOUTH COMMISSION

Corrigendum

1. Paragraph 11

For the existing text substitute

11. Indonesia allocated $500,000 from its national budget for the promotion of TCDC. The Government's allocation was supplemented by a contribution of $400,000 from the UNDP country allocation and $500,000 from the Government of Japan. Indonesia carried out programming missions in several African countries aimed at transferring expertise in the agricultural sector. In addition, it participated in a rural development and resettlement project in Cambodia, carried out in collaboration with other member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand - with triangular funding provided by the Government of Japan. In its capacity as a pivotal country, Indonesia indicated its willingness to support technical exchanges in agriculture, health, mining, energy development, the management of public works and family planning.

2. Page 7

After paragraph 17 insert a new paragraph reading

India has been actively participating in TCDC activities for the past four decades. During 1998-1999, it provided an estimated $130 million of

assistance to developing countries under various bilateral, regional and multilateral TCDC and ECDC programmes. The Indian Technical and Economic Programme (ITEC) and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme (SCAAP) annually provide training to 1,500 candidates from 141 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and, increasingly, Central Asia through designated national institutions and centres of excellence, including some in the private sector. In addition to training, Indian TCDC programmes have supported technical projects and consultancies, technical workshops and seminars, university education and study visits. The training programmes emphasize both vocational training and human resources development and scientific and technological capacity-building for national development, in such strategic fields as information technology, biotechnology, remote-sensing and non-conventional energy sources. As a TCDC pivotal country, India plays host to several international science and technology centres that are affiliated with the United Nations and are engaged in the promotion of TCDC.